Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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From the National Inteligencer.

We have great pleasure in presenting to our readers the following letter from the Hon. Joseph L. Williams, a respected Representative in Congress from the state of Tennessee, which explodes the foundation of one of the contemptible efforts to disparage the Republican candidate for the Presidency:

TO THE EDITORS.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: Please publish in the Intelligencer the subjoined extract of a letter from Gen. Harrison, under date of the 28th ultimo. It is in answer to a communication which I addressed to him, relative to that ignominious subjection to the Cincinnati Committee which has been so often ascribed to him. He repels the imputation that his *thoughts are subject the keeping* or dictation of a committee.

The publication of the annexed portion of his letter is due to Gen. Harrison. It will be appreciated by the candid and the just of all parties. To give it authenticity, is a sufficient motive for connecting my name with its publication.

Yours, respectfully,

JOSEPH L. WILLIAMS.

Washington, June 6, 1840

Extract from Gen. Harrison's Letter.

"All the connexion which I ever had with the Corresponding Committee of the Whigs of Hamilton county (that which I suppose has been alluded to,) is, that I requested the committee, through its chairman Major Gwynne, to give the information sought for, in some of the numerous letters I received, in relation to my political opinions, and events in my past life. This was to be done by sending to the writers of those letters the documents which contained the information they sought. He was, also, authorized, in cases where further opinions were asked for, to state my determination to give no other pledges of what I would or would not do, if I should be elected to the Presidency. The reasons which had induced me to adopt this determination are contained in a letter written to a committee in New York, and which will, I presume, be soon published. With neither of the other members of the committee did I ever exchange one word, or, by letter, give or receive any suggestions as to the manner in which the task in which I had assigned to the committee was to be performed. Indeed, I did not know, until very recently, who were the members of the committee. I could have no doubt of their being my political and personal friends; such I found them to be.

"As it has been asserted that I employed this committee to write political opinions for me, because I was unable to write them myself, it may be proper to say, that I was never in the habit of doing this; and that in all the Addresses, Letters, Speeches, General Orders, &c., which have been published under my name and with my sanction, there is not a line that was written or suggested by any other individual. I do not claim for these productions any merit; nor would I consider myself blameable had I received the occasional assistance of my friends in this way; but I mention it, to show how totally reckless are my political enemies in the assertions they make in relation to me."

From the National Intelligencer.

GEN. HARRISON AND HIS ADVERSARIES.

Among the demonstrations of the Richmond Enquirer, boasted of in the third number of its "Views," is one which escaped our notice in its preceding number, but which we are glad that the Enquirer has attracted our attention to. The substance of it is, that General Harrison was appointed Minister to Colombia by Mr. Adams, late President of the United States, which seems to be imputed to the General as a deadly political sin.

But, in his appointment upon this mission to a sister Republic, can any thing be found to sustain the charge, insinuated by the Enquirer, that General Harrison is not "calculated to support the principles of the Republican party?" If *he* was not entitled to this distinction by every consideration that should govern a patriotic President in selections for office, then it must be admitted that experience furnishes no rule on which the appointing power can safely rely, and that the offices of the country might as well be distributed by lottery. A splendid military career, commencing almost in his boyhood, had carried his own and his country's name as far as her eagles flew. With equal honor he had served her in the walks of peace. He had discharged high civil trusts, legislative, administrative, and diplomatic, with signal ability; he was known as the protecting genius of an extended and exposed frontier; he had received high tokens of confidence from Presidents Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, as well as from the first President Adams, and he had shown that he deserved them all. His country knew him as a competent and faithful servant, "true in council and trusty in peril; as a friend often tried, and never found wanting." If such a man as Wm. H. Harrison was not fit to be Minister to Colombia, we should be glad to learn where one could have been found. We challenge the Enquirer to a comparison of this appointment with any diplomatic mission sent by the Jackson or the Van Buren Administration. We will not say to the Southern Republics only, but to Europe, or any where else, from the very highest to the lowest of our Ministers abroad. Though Gen. Harrison was not permitted by the ruthless spirit of party to remain long at Colombia, he remained long enough to make a glorious addition to his fame by his celebrated letter to Bolivar—a communication called forth by peculiar circumstances, and fraught with sentiments as wise and noble as its composition is admirable.

To this recall of Gen. Harrison from Colombia, allusion was made in a speech delivered in the Senate of the United States, on the 4th of March, 1830, by one of the truest patriots and most eloquent orators who ever graced that assembly, John M. Clayton, now Chief Justice of Delaware:

"Take another case," said Mr. Clayton, "and inform us why the gallant Harrison, the hero of Fort Meigs, the victor at Tippecanoe and the Thames—a veteran in council as well as in the field, distinguished for his virtues in all the relations of the citizen, the soldier, and the statesman—why, I ask, was he proscribed as unfit to represent his country abroad, and withdrawn from Colombia to make room for Thomas P. Moore? He had scarcely arrived at Bogota—the ink was still fresh on the Executive record which informed the President that it was the advice of the Senate that he should represent us there, when the order for his removal was announced. This could not have been done for any official misconduct. There had been no time to inquire into that. Was his fidelity distrusted then? Or how did the public good require his dismissal? Think you it will tell well in the annals of history, that he who had so often perilled life and limb, in the vigor of manhood, to secure the blessings of liberty to others, was punished for the exercise of the elective franchise in his old age? Sir, it was an act, disguise it as we may, which, by holding out the idea that he had lost the confidence of his country, might tend to bring down his gray hairs with sorrow to the grave. But the glory he acquired by the campaign on the Wabash, and by those hard earned victories for which he received the [illegible] acknowledgements of merit from the Legislature of Kentucky, and the full measure of a nation's thanks in the resolutions of Congress, can never be effaced; and any effort to degrade their honored object will recoil on those who make it, *until other men, in better days, shall properly estimate his worth, and again cheer his declining years with proofs of his country's confidence and gratitude.*"

We have emphasized the last clause of this eloquent extract, to work a *prophecy*, of which, if any thing can prevent the fulfilment in the most conspicuous manner, it will not be such means of disparagement and detraction as are resorted to by the organs of the Administration. Every libel which it pays or promises to pay for, on the gallant old soldier, and true-hearted citizen, seems only to fix the people yet more firmly in their generous resolve to "cheer his declining years" with the highest possible proof "of his country's confidence and gratitude."

Gen. Harrison's Letter to Mr. Lyons.

The following correspondence between Mr. Lyons, the Whig elector for the Richmond district in Virginia, and Gen. Harrison, has been published in the Richmond Whig. This, like all the other letters of the General, is clear and explicit; and to every unprejudiced mind will conclusively show how utterly without foundation are the charges brought up against him of being an Abolitionist, a Federalist, &c. In a few days his letter to the Whig members of the New York Legislature will be published, and will still more distinctly define the General's position, and show that he is now, what he always has been, a friend to the South, and a sound Republican.

To the Editors of the Whig:

GENTLEMEN—I send you herewith a copy of a letter addressed by me to Gen. Harrison, and his reply to it. My letter furnishes the whole explanation of the cause which induced me to write it—and the reply conclusively vindicates the positions heretofore taken by the Whigs in respect to the opinions of Gen. Harrison. The Abolition humbug is at an end, and the Enquirer and the "Secretary of the Van Buren Committee" can no longer ride upon that bubble. The Enquirer will now be relieved from the painful duty of charging Abolitionism upon Gen. Harrison, while the Editor was satisfied, as he confessed, (as I have been most credibly informed,) that he did not believe he was an Abolitionist. I am sure the Editor will find pleasure in retracting this imputation upon a venerable patriot, of whom he formerly thought so well and spoke so kindly, and will announce to his party that if this charge is to be repeated, they must find another to do the "dirty work." There will be some, perhaps, who will say, as they or others have done, that if Gen. Harrison be not an Abolitionist, he is the candidate of the Abolitionists—that is, that they will vote for him. Even this is not true; although I am sure that many of Mr. Van Buren's drummers and trainers, and possibly some of his captains, feared it might be true, and therefore have been most anxious to draw from Gen. Harrison a new expression of his opinions, with the view thereby to secure the votes of the Abolitionists for Mr. Van Buren, and secure his election. If by such means the partizans of Mr. Van Buren can elect him, let them do it; but the People of Virginia, at least, will, I hope, understand the trick by which, under the pretence of opposing the Abolitionists, they are to be made *to act with them.* If this be not the design of the Van Buren managers, they will prefer to see Mr. Van Buren beaten rather than elected by the aid of the Abolitionists—because, by their argument, if the Abolitionists vote for him, it will be evidence that he is their candidate, and an Abolitionist—and his Southern friends, at least, must drop him the moment it is ascertained that he is an Abolitionist, or else they will, in voting for him, commit the terrible sin (as I really think it) of voting for an Abolitionist. Now, I put it to the candid among the Southern friends of Mr. Van Buren, to say, if there is one of them who will say, that being certain that Mr. Van Buren could be elected with the aid of the abolitionists, and must be defeated without that aid, he would prefer defeat without the aid, to success with it. I have, in public discussion, as well as in conversation, put this question to many, and I have not yet found one so uncandid as to say that he would prefer the defeat. The friends of Mr. Van Buren have too much sense to avow or practice any such folly—first, because they go for the success of the man *they* choose, without regard to the quality of the voter; and secondly, because they know that if Mr. Van Buren be not an abolitionist, (as I am sure he is not,) the support of the Abolitionists in this country cannot make him one. If this were not so, then the candidate would take his hue in every case from the voters, and the President, being elected by the votes of Abolitionists and Anti-Abolitionists, would be both an Abolitionist and Anti-Abolitionist; and so, being voted for by knaves as well as honest men, he would be both a knave and an honest man, which I believe exceeds the power of even the "Little Magician." This would be fatal doctrine for Mr. Van Buren, for as he certainly has retained rogues in office, and thereby supported them, while they in turn support him, by their support of him (to say nothing of his support of them,) his friends would prove him a rogue, which I am sure he is not, while I condemn him deeply for not dismissing the "Rogues," and the "Royalists" along with them.

I am happy, also, in saying, that I believe that the Editor of the Enquirer (if not, the Secretary of the Committee,) will find another source of pleasure in the confirmation now afforded to him of the judgment formerly pronounced by him upon Gen'l Harrison, when he declared not only that he was a Democrat, but a Democratic General, at the head of a victorious army. He spoke then as he really felt—The same patriotic and Republican spirit moved him when he pronounced the "mild" but "modest and courageous Harrison" "a Democratic General," which prompted him to denounce another very arbitrary General, as "a Tyrant," and to deprecate his election as "a curse." If the distinguished Editor has not the satisfaction to know that he was right in both opinions, he will not therefore find the less gratification in the conviction that he was right in one of them; and therefore promptly retract the charge, made in a moment of forgetfulness, (to which even the brightest old age is subject,) that Gen'l Harrison is a Federalist. He will not longer permit Gen. Harrison to be assailed in his paper, because he was the personal friend of John Adams, whose name is identified with our Revolution as one of its earliest, ablest, and most fearless advocates.—Those who "pig in the same truckle bed" (to use a favorite phrase of the Editor) with Benton, Blair, Kendall and Duncan, cannot think it a reproach to be the personal friend of a Revolutionary patriot, in whom Washington confided, and of whom Mr. Jefferson said to Mr. Madison, "Mr. Adams and myself were cordial friends from the beginning of the revolution." "His deviation from the line of politics on which we had been united, has not made me less sensible of the rectitude of his heart;"—and to Mr. Gerry, "I entirely commend your dispositions towards Mr. Adams, knowing his worth as intimately, and esteeming it as much, as any one, and acknowledging the preferences of his claims, if any I could have had, to the high office conferred on him." Let those who support all the abuses, robberies, and usurpations, which have characterized the present administration of the federal government, who denounce its leading measures as dangerous to liberty, and yet swear to "sink or swim" with "the man," denounce the patriot who achieved that liberty which they surrender to "the man," and proclaim it a sin to think well of him who was the friend of Washington and Jefferson—it will, perhaps, not excite surprise, (but I mistake the people of Virginia if it does not excite disgust,) and may be in keeping with the spirit of the times; for such things have happened before. The good and the great are always most reviled, and

The little bowman with his Peter bell,
Will sneer at him who drew Achitophel.

Very respectfully, yours,

JAMES LYONS.

Richmond, April 11th, 1840.

Dear Sir—The circumstances which this letter will explain, will excuse me, I hope, for introducing myself upon your attention.

Among the numerous charges which have been put in circulation against you by the presses and partizans of Mr. Van Buren, the two most relied upon and deemed most potent in the South, are—that you are a Federalist and an Abolitionist. Satisfied from the evidence before them and the whole country, that these charges are equally unsustained by truth, your friend have met, denied, and as they believe, refuted them. As the prospect of your election increases, however, and the heat of the patriot revives with the hope of the success of one, from whom he expects a wise, economical, and Republican Administration, the malignity of your enemies seems to increase, and the spoilsmen become more reckless and desperate in their efforts to retain the power by which they make their spoil—Of this, the conclusive evidence will be found in the Richmond Enquirer of the 10th instant, in a production purporting to be an address from the Van Buren Central Committee here. In that address, it is roundly asserted that you are a Federalist and an Abolitionist, and that your friends in the South support you, knowing that you are so. This statement is made here with a knowledge of the views entertained by the Whigs of Virginia, as expressed in the address to the People of the State, published by their Convention, which was held in this city in the month of February last, of which I send you a copy by the mail of this day. I [illegible] charge, [illegible] as an imputation [illegible] against you, as it certainly is against the Whigs of Virginia, at whom it is especially levelled; and if made by an anonymous scribbler in a newspaper, might be passed by with contempt. But as the charge is now put forth in an imposing form, and the subject of Abolition is one of absorbing interest and paramount importance—and as I could not, and I am sure the Whigs of Virginia, and the South generally, would not vote for an Abolitionist living to be President of the United States, (scarcely sooner than they would for a Florida Indian;) and as I have been placed before the People of this State for the office of Elector upon the Whig Ticket, I have thought it due to you, to the Whig cause, and to myself, to ask you to furnish, under your own hand, your denial of the charge, in a letter to me, which I may publish.

I beg leave to say, that the denial which I expect will, in my opinion, advance your cause with all good and reflecting men through the land; but whether it will advance or injure it, it is equally due to yourself and us, that you should furnish it, as I am satisfied that you would be as unwilling to advance that cause by any fraud, as we should be to be made the instruments apparently, or dupes of it. Be pleased therefore, to say to me, whether you still entertain the sentiments upon the subject of Abolition expressed in your speech at Vincennes, in 1835; whether you ever were a member of an Abolition Society in Virginia, and whether you have designated the Richmond Society as an Abolition Society; and what was your [illegible] connection, if any, with it [illegible] Federal party.

With great [illegible] friend, &c.

JAMES LYONS.

To Gen. [illegible] Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gen. [illegible] Reply.

My dear [illegible] June, 1840

[illegible] received your letter [illegible] very un[illegible] the head, which [illegible] neutralized [illegible] commonly called [illegible] increased by [illegible] some time [illegible] When I [illegible] letters had in[illegible] that I have [illegible] it, even [illegible] conscience [illegible] though I have [illegible] rid of a [illegible] committing them to the flames instead of the committee, such are the constant interruptions to which I am subjected by a constant stream of visiters, that I am able to make very little progress in lessening my file. You have, in the above, my apology for treating you with apparent neglect, which it was impossible that I should do, as well from your high standing in society as from the regard I feel for you in consequence of the long and intimate friendship and connexion between our families. But for these reasons, candor induces me to say, that I could never have brought myself to answer the political part of your letter at all. I am convinced that, upon reflection, you will yourself think it was totally unnecessary, for I cannot suppose that my personal friends and connexions in my native state could think I was less of a gentleman or an honest man than those ardent politicians farther south, Stanly, Alford, Legare, Dawson, King, &c. &c. They take it for granted that I could not suffer my Vincennes speech and others to be quoted by my friends to show my opinions on the subject of Abolitionism, if I did not hold those opinions at this time; they have therefore treated with scorn and contempt, the charge of my being an Abolitionist, and truly assert that I have done and suffered more to support Southern Rights than any other person north of Mason and Dixon's line. I have had, indeed, a great number of applications from individuals (nine tenths, at least, my opponents,) requiring me to reiterate what I have said or written upon the subject of the United States Bank, Abolitionism, &c. I have declined to answer them of late at all; amongst other reasons, because it was physically impossible that I should do it, and as they all require my opinions in manuscript, particularly addressed to the writers, they would not be satisfied with my writing one letter and sending a printed copy to each. I was determined, however, to avail myself of the first favorable opportunity, and referring to the letters and speeches I had made on the subjects I have mentioned, to endorse them all. This I have recently done in a letter to a committee appointed by the Whig members of the Legislature of N. York. You will probably see it published by the time this reaches you. In relation to the discussion between Mr. Randolph and myself in the Senate, of which a statement is annexed to the address, what better evidence could be given, that there is no possibility of satisfying my political opponents by any thing that I could write than the garbled account which they have given of that discussion? If the charge made upon me by Mr. Randolph is authentic, taken from a newspaper report, surely my answer to him should be considered so also. It is worthy of remark too, that Mr. Randolph made no reply to my answer to his attack, and that he was not a man to leave a matter in that situation if he could avoid it. The truth is, that I believe he really regretted his attack upon me. He repeatedly told me so, and frequently solicited me to bury the hatchet at a friendly dinner with him, which I agreed to do. At the dinner were Mr. Calhoun, Gen. Hayne and Gen. Hamilton, and many others, all but myself of the then Jackson party. Our friendly intercourse was never afterwards interrupted. In reply to your inquiry, as to my connection with the old Federal party, I will state to you the circumstances under which I received two appointments from Mr. John Adams. In the year 1796, Gen. Wayne left the Army on a visit to Philadelphia. I had been recently married and tendered to him my resignation as his aid de-camp, but he declined receiving it; saying he could very well dispense with my services in his journey. It was during this trip that he obtained the promise of Gen. Washington to give me a civil appointment, as I had expressed my determination to leave the Army. This promise, the President repeated to my brother, Carter B. Harrison, then in Congress, with some very kind remarks upon my conduct in the Army. When Gen. Washington left the Presidency, I have reason to believe, that he obtained a promise from Mr. Adams to fulfil his intentions. When the office of the Secretary of the North Western Territory became vacant, Mr. Adams appointed me, although I was opposed by Col. Pickering, the Secretary of State.

In 1799, I was selected by the *Republican* party of the Territorial Legislature to be their candidate for the appointment of delegate to Congress. Between Mr. Arthur St. Clair, Jr., (the son of Gov. St. Clair,) the Federal candidate, and myself, the votes were divided precisely as the two parties stood in the Legislature, with the exception of one Republican who was induced by his regard for the Governor to vote for his son. The vote was 11 to 10, not one of the nine Federalists voting for me. Before I left Cincinnati, the Republican members made me promise not to suffer my known opposition to the measures of the Administration to interfere with the attainment of the great object for which I was sent. Upon my arrival in Philadelphia, I was received by Mr. Adams in the most flattering manner. At his dinner parties, where I was often a guest, he seemed to take great pleasure in speaking of my father's services in the Revolutionary Congress, relating many anecdotes to show his devotion to the cause, and the effect which his pleasantries produced in cheering them in the gloom, which the occasionally unpromising state of their affairs often produced. I had no conversation with Mr. Adams on politics, farther than to explain to him my views in relation to the change in the system of selling the public lands, which I was glad to find he approved. As soon as the law was passed for the division of the North Western Territory, I was informed that it was the intention of Mr. Adams to nominate me to the Government of Indiana. I hesitated not a moment to declare that I would not accept it, although very much pressed to do so by several leading Federal members of Congress. I was not long in discovering the motives of those gentlemen. There had been some meetings of the people of the territory, in which resolutions had been adopted recommending me to the President for the Government of the territory, (North Western) instead of Governor St. Clair.

Those resolutions, with correspondent addresses, had been forwarded to the President and Senate. Now it so happened that two distinguished Senators had fixed their eyes upon the same office. One of them, who had been most urgent for me to go to Indiana, had large possessions in the North Western Territory, which was probably one reason for wishing to go there. But the main object was to secure the territory to the Federal party, when it should become a state; which it was known would soon be the case. To carry out this plan, it was necessary to get me out of the way. The appointment was pressed upon me, notwithstanding my refusal to take it. At length, my relations and friends, the Messrs. Nicholas, Wilson Cary of the Senate, and John of the House, prevailed on me to accept it. They pointed out the advantages to myself, and assured me that there was no doubt of Mr. Jefferson's election in the ensuing November, and that I would be continued Governor of Indiana, and some republican succeed Gov. St. Clair in the North Western Territory.

I therefore accepted the appointment, with a determination, as Indiana had no voice in the choice of the President, that I would [illegible] in the contest.

I have thus given you a full account of connexion with the Presidency of Mr. Adams. I will conclude by saying, that Mr. Jefferson lost no time after his inauguration, to assure me of his favor and his confidence, and I think there is sufficient evidence that I retained both to the end of his administration.

In answer to the inquiry why I used the word "Abolition" in designating a society of which I was a member in Richmond, Va., in the year 1791, instead of the word "Humane," which is known to be the one by which the society is really distinguished? All that I can say upon the subject, is, that if I did really term it an abolition society, a fact which I can hardly believe, (for I have not been able to see the paper containing my address to the people of the District in 1822) it must have been from forgetfulness, which might easily happen after a lapse of 31 years. At any rate, the word abolition was not understood to mean in 1822, what it now means. There can be no doubt that the society of which Mr. Tarlton Pleasants was a member, and which in his publication in the Richmond Whig, he calls the "Humane Society of Richmond," (and by this title Judge Catch, who gave me the certificate in 1822, also designated it,) was the same of which I was a member. Mr. Pleasants was a member in 1797, I, in 1791.—Mr. Robert Pleasants was the President at the former period, as he was when I was admitted.

I do not wish what I have said above to be published, but I have no objection that the facts should be stated, and reference made to me as having furnished them.

I have written to a friend in Congress, Mr. Jos. Williams, of Tennessee, showing the connection which existed between the Hamilton county Corresponding Committee and myself, and authorized him to make it public.

I was about to make some further observations, when I was interrupted by a party of gentlemen from Louisville, and must conclude by assuring you that I am,

Very truly, yours,

W. H. HARRISON.

From the Madisonian.

NEW YORK UNDOUBTED.

The following letter from a well known and esteemed member of the House of Representatives from the Empire State, whose devotion to republican principles has been long and consistent, will increase the confidence those who know best, every where entertain, in regard to

the vote of New York. The value of Mr. Chittenden's judgment has been enhanced by his trip through that state, from which he has just returned:

Washington City, June 12, 1840.

MR. ALLEN:—Since my return to this city after a short absence in the state of New York, where I have had the best means of ascertaining the public opinion in relation to the prospects of Mr. Van Buren in that state, I have been frequently asked for my opinion upon that absorbing subject. During my absence, I travelled near the entire length of the state—saw and conversed with many respectable and intelligent individuals of both political parties on the subject of the approaching election, and have the satisfaction of assuring you that there is no foundation for an honest difference of opinion—not a doubt exists that the great and patriotic state of New York will ever again contribute her influence to the elevation of a man whose whole course of policy has been characterized by the most perfect selfishness, and which has spread desolation and ruin among all classes of the community—who has always preferred his own agrandizement to the glory, happiness, and prosperity of his country. There is no feeling of state pride or of personal friendship for Mr. Van Buren, and all of his hopes are based upon party discipline, a system to which his whole life has been devoted, and the only one for which he has ever been distinguished.

His financial scheme, which has been so long and so pertinaciously persisted in—a scheme so well calculated to paralyze the industry and destroy the credit and enterprise of the country, added to his recent attempt to raise a standing army of 200,000 militia and place it under his command, has excited the tears of his countrymen, and aroused a spirit of righteous indignation and inflexible determination which cannot be subdued, and which will certainly overwhelm him. Great changes are daily taking place in every part of the state, and they are all against him. I have not heard of a single change in his favor, and hundreds, among the laboring and producing classes, are daily abandoning him, as a man who professes one set of principles and practices another. And why should it not be so? How can honest men, who realize that they "have a country to save as well as a party to serve," give their support to a man whose whole course of policy has been adverse to the best interests of his country? How can honest laborers of this country, whose wages are to be reduced to the level of the Russian serf—the farmers, whose products can find no market—the mechanics, whose [illegible] employment—the manufacturers, whose wares are wasting in their storehouses, and will not command prices sufficient to defray the expenses of their manufacture—in fine, how can any portion of the community sustain an administration so hostile as the President is to the best interests of this once flourishing and happy republic?

Mr. Van Buren has ever been regarded as a time-serving selfish and ambitious man. He has been watched with jealousy by the people of his native state, and never enjoyed their confidence. Under the sacred name of Democracy, (with the aid of ultra and unprincipled allies from the old Federal ranks,) he has prostituted to his own selfish views and degraded ambition, the power and prosperity of that great and patiotic state, and it is a proud and animating spectacle, to witness the spirit of unanimity and determination, which pervades all classes of our citizens, (with one exception) to rid the "Empire State" and the country, from one of their most recreant and degenerate sons.

The same indomitable spirit of freedom, which was invoked with such triumphant success, by our revolutionary sires, whose blood moistened the fair fields of Lexington and Saratoga, yet burns with unquenchable ardor, in the bosoms of their sons; and as certain as the Ides of November shall come, will the "vaunting ambition" of Mr. Van Buren be most signally rebuked, and his prospects forever blighted, by a majority of more than 10,000 men, determined to be free.

In the numerous conversations which I had with the candid and well informed supporters of Mr. Van Buren, I do not recollect of a single instance in which any confidence was expressed that he would receive the vote of that state. So far from it, almost every individual conceded, that there was no hope for him there. I say to you, in the utmost confidence and sincerity, that I do not believe that a candid and intelligent man is to be found among the supporters of Mr. Van Buren in that state, who entertains a rational doubt that General Harrison will receive its vote by a large majority—and notwithstanding the boasting, blustering and swaggering of his anointed and adopted Federal allies here, from Cooperstown, Kinderhook, and other places, you may rely upon it, that that state is as certainly and irretrievably lost to the "Northern man with Southern principles," as they are strangers to Republican principles.

It is true that the friends of Mr. Van Buren are making preparations for a desperate onslaught, and the means which they are using, betrays their hopelessness, and will insure their total defeat. There is a spice of coarseness, vulgarity and falsehood in all of their "intellectual food," which they are scattering in such vast profusion, that is not suited to the appetites or intelligence of the people of that great and patriotic state. The slanders of Grundy—the falsehoods of Kendall, and the disgusting and miserable fulminations of Duncan, with which that state is literally flooded, will neither alienate the affections of a patriotic and intelligent people, from the time honored soldier and statesman, nor create capital for the man who has betrayed their confidence—whose whole life has been characterized by the most sheer selfishness—who never had "one feeling in common with the republican party"—who has always been the supporter of ultra federalists and their most obnoxious principles—who has no sympathy for the distresses of his countrymen, which have been brought upon them by his mal-administration, and who has been justly compared (by one of his new southern allies) to "a whitened sepulchre, fair and beautiful to look upon, but full of corruption and rottenness within." Depend upon it, sir, that the "Empire State" is just as certain to cast her vote in favor of Harrison and reform, as a suffering and almost ruined people are, of having an opportunity of placing their seal of condemnation upon the conduct of the present imbecile and corrupt administration.

Yours, truly,
T. C. CHITTENDEN.

Correspondence of the New York Courier and Enquirer.

Washington, May 17 1840.

Mr. Van Buren, during the War of 1812.—It is frequently asked, what was the policy pursued by Mr. Van Buren during the war of 1812? His friends boldly reply, he was the zealous advocate of that measure, and supported the Administration of the General Government in its prosecution. His opponents speak doublingly, and give evidence in their answers to the interrogatory of a want of correct information on the subject. Nor is this strange or wonderful. The actors in the scenes of those bygone days, are rapidly passing off the stage of life. Another generation has sprung up. Men born after that war was declared, [illegible] and thousands of such are among the most ardent, and are of an age to be the most efficient, in the mighty political struggle that agitates our country. They are older than a majority of those gallant spirits which commanded our battalions in the battle-fields of the revolution, and shed a lustre upon the land of their nativity.

No man's position was more easily defined, than Mr. Van Buren's in 1812. A very few historical facts, which are matters of record, will remove all doubts on this point; and however much they may be obscured by sophistry and metaphysical refinement, they stand in bold relief, placing him in the ranks of the opponents of the *War* and *Mr. Madison*, and the champion of the "*peace party*" candidate for the Presidency, selected and nominated by the New England high toned Federalists, designated in those times as the "*Essex junto.*"

In April, 1812, Mr. Van Buren was elected a member of the Senate of the state of New York. The whole country was then convulsed with the question of war or no war with Great Britain. In those days the Democratic party designated presidential candidates by Congressional caucuses. They were the test of party men. In this way Mr. Jefferson had been twice nominated and elected, and Mr. Madison once. On the 23d of May, 1812, Mr. Madison was nominated a second time by the Democratic members of Congress. He was elected by them as the known and acknowledged war candidate.

On the 29th of May, *seven days after* the nomination of Mr. Madison, the New England Federalists, with certain distinguished Federalists of the state of New York and elsewhere, held a caucus in Broad street, in the city of New York. Their deliberations resulted in nominating what they termed a "*peace party*" candidate for the Presidency, in opposition to Mr. Madison, the "*war party*" candidate. On the 17th June, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain: and from that time until the meeting of the state Legislature on the 3d of November following, Mr. Van Buren denounced the war and its authors. He was actively engaged with the Federalists in disparaging Mr. Madison, and in untiring efforts to defeat his re-election.

At that time the Legislature of the state of New York chose the Presidential Electors. Mr. Van Buren was a member of the Legislature. The Electors were chosen viva voce. Each member rose in his place and read off the ticket for which he voted; the clerk taking down the names of the persons voted for, and by whom, and then entering them upon the journal. There could be no mistake, therefore, as to whom the members voted for. War had now been raging for nearly five months. The disasters which the country had experienced, were well calculated to awaken the national feelings of every patriotic American, and to prompt him (if he had any sympathies in common with the administration) to act in concert with, and give his support to it. What was Mr. Van Buren's course of conduct at this eventful period?

On the 3d November, 1812, the legislature of New York convened in the city of Albany. It was a special session, held for the purpose of appointing Presidential electors. On the evening of the 4th, a caucus was held in the Senate chamber, for the purpose of designating candidates to be voted for as electors. There were *three* parties in the Legislature. *First*, The Democratic party, the friends and supporters of Mr. Madison and the war. *Second*, The party which has since acquired, and is in possession of the administration of the federal government—*self styled* now as then, Democrats, consolidationists, the advocates of Executive power, professing economy, but practising extravagance. And *third*, The high toned federal party.

The *two first* met in caucus together. Great violence ensued. Mr. Van Buren in a speech of some length assailed with virulence, Mr. Madison the statesman of the South, the war, and all its supporters. He then lauded, in a most fulsome manner, the presidential candidate of the "*Essex Junto*," and avowed his determination to support that candidate, which pledge he redeemed. He was replied to by General *Root*, now in the Senate of New York, by the late Chancellor Sanford, and by others. Gen. Root, and the other friends of Mr. Madison, finding themselves in a minority, withdrew from the caucus. Each of these parties separately nominated their candidates for presidential electors; and on the 9th of November, 1812, with Mr. Van Buren's influence and vote, electors for the "peace party" candidate were chosen.

Such was Mr. Van Buren's position, preceding and during the first year of the war. Subsequently, when Mr. Madison had been re-elected, when brighter prospects began to dawn on the path of glory which was opening before us—when he had received from the Government liberal fees as a Judge Advocate, and when "certain other good cases there unto moving him," had full free and effect, he suddenly *dodged* the Federal party, and by an adroit somerset was found in the ranks of the democracy; but not during the year 1812. I will pursue this subject no further. These facts are matters of record.

THE SPY IN WASHINGTON.

GEN. HARRISON'S REPUBLICANISM.

The 2d chapter of the Enquirer's assault upon Gen. Harrison made its appearance in that paper of the 29th ult. The object of it is to prove that Gen. Harrison is a Federalist. In the teeth of its own declaration, in 1813, when it declared that he was "the Democratic General." There is nothing new in this chapter, however. The people have seen the same charge, in the same language, and accompanied by the same ridiculously futile attempts at proof, a hundred times before. Gen. Harrison's contemporaries assert the falsehood of the charge, as he has himself done on innumerable occasions: and the frequent testimonials of confidence which he received from every Republican administration, concur with his denials in demonstrating its falsity. In 1809, Gen. Harrison in a letter to a friend in Maryland, rejoiced at the success of the Republican party in the following language:

"I rejoice sincerely in the triumph of the Republicans of Maryland. I have written to my friend Gen. Smith (Gen. Samuel Smith) to congratulate him on his appointment to the Senate, without having any other evidence of [illegible] the success of the Republican [illegible]

In 1813, on resigning his commission in the Army, he wrote Mr. Madison in the following terms:

"I have no other [illegible] in writing this letter than to assure you that my resignation was not [illegible] any diminution of the interest I have always taken in the success of your administration, or of respect and [illegible] to your person. The former [illegible] only be passed when I forget the Republican principles in which I have been [illegible] and the latter, when I shall cease to regard those principles which must [illegible] the honest man who is conscious that it is not in his power [illegible]

And in 1822, when [illegible] for re-election to Congress:

"I deem myself a [illegible] is commonly called the [illegible] school, and believe in [illegible] that interpretation of [illegible] which has been given [illegible] that enlightened statesman [illegible] the head of the party, [illegible] ing to it, particularly [illegible] lutions of the Virginia [illegible] the Presidency of Mr. [illegible]

Now, we presume Gen. [illegible] something of his own [illegible] just about as well as [illegible] quirer can possibly do [illegible] fore, we place much [illegible] upon his testimony, [illegible] says General Harrison [illegible] the Republican party [illegible] war with its creed, [illegible] Jefferson in the purchase [illegible] the non-importation act [illegible] in the force bill of 1809 [illegible] Madison in signing the Bank charter; so did Wm. H. Crawford, who was a U. S. Bank man, the climax of heterodoxy, when the Richmond Enquirer supported him for the Presidency; so did Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, in the Proclamation and Force Bill, and in signing numberless internal improvement laws; so has the Richmond Enquirer itself, in supporting, either directly or indirectly, in "spots" or altogether, all the men who have proposed or advocated these measures. In short, show us a man who is guiltless of a departure from the creed of the Republican party of '98, and we will be content not only that he shall throw the first stone at Gen. Harrison, but we will very cheerfully give him our suffrages for the next Presidency.

Lynchburg Virginian.

The following article was drawn up at the request of the Hon. Thomas Corwin, by Alfred Kelly, esq., of Columbus, Ohio, after a careful examination of the Journals of the General Assembly when the proposed measure was under consideration, and the statute laws of the state, in relation to the subject, and given as a correct statement of all the material facts and circumstances of the case. Wm. Miner, clerk of the United States Courts for Ohio, and Lyne Starling, jr., Clerk of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas for Franklin county, having carefully compared the statements with the laws and journals referred to, certify the same to be fairly and correctly set forth.

A concise statement of Facts

Relating to the charge against Gen. Harrison of "voting to sell white men for debt."

The vote which has been the subject of so much misrepresentation was given by Gen. Harrison in the Senate of Ohio at the session of 1820–'21. Previous to that time, a law for the punishment of certain offences therein specified, (passed February 11, 1815) had been in force.* This act defined and punished crimes or offences considered less heinous than crimes which were punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary: such as petty larceny, house breaking, rescuing prisoners and offences of the like grade. These offences were, by this law, made punishable by fine and imprisonment in the county jail. This law also provided that if the offender refused to pay the fine imposed on him by the court, and costs of prosecution, and the sheriff could find no property of the offender that he could levy on and sell to pay the fine and costs, then he should imprison the offender in the county jail until the fine and costs should be paid. But it is also provided that the county commissioners might order the sheriff or jailer to discharge the offender imprisoned for the non payment of such fine and costs, from prison, if they were satisfied that he was unable to pay the fine and costs.† It was found in practice that the conviction and punishment of offenders under the act added greatly to the expenses of the counties, and consequently served to increase the burden of taxation on the people.

Most of these petty criminals had little or no property, or adopted means to keep it out of the hands of the sheriff, so as to prevent effectually his collection of the fine and costs imposed on them for the violation of the law. The result was, that in a majority of cases the counties had to pay the costs of prosecuting these offenders, and of sustaining them in prison; thus compelling the innocent to pay for the conviction and punishment of the guilty. At the session of 1820–'21, a select committee was raised in the House of Representatives to examine this subject and report to the House what amendments, if any, were necessary and proper.‡—This committee reported a bill supplementary to the act referred to, the principal object of which seems to have been to diminish the expenses imposed in the counties by the prosecution and punishment of these offenders.§

This supplementary bill was recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary, and was afterwards reported back to the House by Mr. Morris, (late Senator in Congress,) with sundry amendments, containing provisions for the punishment of certain additional offences, not contained in the original act, and containing also the obnoxious section, authorizing the sheriff to sell offenders to such persons as would pay the fine and costs for which the offenders were in prison, for the shortest period of service of such offenders. The bill passed the House, with this obnoxious section in it, by a vote of 42 ayes to 21 noes. Thomas Morris, late senator in congress, Thomas Shannon, now senator in the Ohio legislature, brother to Gov. Shannon, M. T. Williams, late surveyor general of the U. States, E. Whittlesey, late member of Congress, among others, voting in the affirmative.‖

When this bill was under consideration in the Senate, Mr. Fithian moved to strike out the 19th section of the bill as it came from the House. This section, as has been previously stated, authorized the sheriff to sell the services of the offender who was imprisoned for the non-payment of the fine imposed on him by the Court, and the costs of conviction, to the person who would pay.

* See Ohio Laws, vol. 13, page 239.
† See section 37, of the same act.
‡ See Journal H. R. page 182.
§ See sections 11, 12, and 14, of supplementary act, Ohio laws, vol. 1, page 197.
‖ See Journal H. R. page 320.

such fine and costs for the shortest time of service, and secure the offender from cruelty or abuse from the purchaser, during the term of service, by giving him the same remedies as are provided, by law, in the case of master and apprentice."¶

This section was stricken out in the Senate by a vote of 20 ayes to 12 noes; General Harrison, Eli Baldwin, late V. Buren candidate for Governor of Ohio, with others, voting in the negative.** In addition to the privilege secured to the imprisoned offender, who should be unable to pay fine and costs, of being liberated by the county commissioners, if they considered it expedient, the bill contained, when this vote on striking out the selling section was taken, a section providing that the offender might discharge his fine by labor on the public highways, at such rates as might be prescribed by the court passing sentence on the convicted offender.††

From this statement of facts it clearly appears:

First. That the selling, so much complained of, was only the selling of the services of the convicted offender for a limited period of time.

Second. That the offender, during the period of his service, was secured from injustice, cruelty, or abuse, in the same manner as apprentices are secured against abuses from their masters.

Third. That, if the offender was able and willing to labor, he might discharge the fine imposed on him, for his violation of the law, by labor on the public highways, and thus avoid being sold out to service.

Fourth. That, if he was unable to labor on the highways, and poor and unable to pay his fine and costs, he might in such a case, be discharged by the county commissioners without either paying or being sold for the payment of his fine and costs.

Fifth and last. That the selling had no reference to honest men, or to debtors, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but only to *convicted offenders against the penal laws of the State.* And even in these cases, it was only substituting temporary service, in lieu of imprisonment, for an indefinite length of time, in the noisome cells of a county jail, where the offender could earn nothing to pay his fine nor to support himself and family.

This bill was under consideration at a time of great pecuniary embarrassment in the state of Ohio. So difficult was it for the people to raise money for the payment of taxes, that the collections were inadequate to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government. The Legislature were engaged during a large part of the session in considering various plans for reducing the current expenses of the state, and a law was passed authorizing the Governor to borrow the sum of $20,000, in aid of the proceeds of taxation. During the pendency of the supplementary act, for the punishment of offenders, above referred to, attempts were made in both branches of the Legislature to substitute *whipping* for *imprisonment* in the county jail, as a method of punishing offences less expensive to the counties: and the plan of selling the services of the convicted offender, for a limited period, to pay the fine and costs imposed on him as a punishment for violating the laws of his country, was advocated by many respectable members of both branches of the General Assembly as a mode of punishment less expensive to the public than that of imprisonment, and less barbarous than that of whipping the offender at the post.

¶ See Journal p. 304, sec. 19.
** See Senate Journal, page 30.
†† See section 16 of supplementary act Ohio Laws, vol. 19, page 197.

THE BALL MOVING.

Among the recent accessions to the Whig ranks is S. N. Gnatt, esq. of Michigan, a distinguished individual long identified with the Jackson and Van Buren party in that state. From the able letter in which he communicated his intention to one of the administration committees of the city of Detroit, we make the following extract:

"Mr. Van Buren, in 1836, was elected upon the popularity of Gen. Jackson and Col. Johnson. In 1840, he will find himself thrown upon his own resources, sustained only by the army of office holders under the United State. Government, and they will give an inefficient vote; for of all the American Presidents, he is the least distinguished for any generous or noble deed of disinterested patriotism.

"I have always been a devoted friend to my country. I was born a democrat, and educated to hate tyranny and oppression, under whatever guise or form. The blood of my ancestors was freely spilled in the revolution at Stillwater and at Camden; and my patriot father nobly laid down his life in defence of his country during the last war, under Harrison. Then it cannot be said of me by those who assail me, that I am a federalist.—No; I love the principles of democracy—those generous, noble sentiments that open wide the door of the heart, and extends the hand of generous protection to all classes of our fellow-citizens; that disdain the chains that would bind down in ignorance of his rights, any human being—that welcome the honest and well disposed foreigner to our land, and sympathise with the oppressed every where.

"I have been entitled to the elective franchise for 10 years, and I have always voted in favor of Jackson and Van Buren—but of late facts have come to my hand too intimately connecting Mr. Van Buren with the old Federal party in 1811 and '12, that was opposed to the war, and I find nearly allied to him such men as John H. Prentiss, who made himself notorious in rejoicing at the defeat of our arms, and other gentlemen of the same school to a vast number, and I am resolved to oppose his re-election.

"Mr. Van Buren who some 31 years of age at the commencement of the last war—he was in the full vigor of manhood—he lived at an interesting time—and I ask in all sincerity, in what battle during that war did Mr. Van Buren distinguish himself? Was he at Lundy's Lane, or at Orleans—was he on the Niagara Frontier or at the Horse Shoe—was he at ease, calmly pursuing the law, or out in the tented field with Harrison and Johnson, at the glorious and ever memorable battle of the Thames? No—although ripe in judgment and 31 years of age, we find him undecided in his choice of candidates for the Presidency in 1811, whether to go for Madison the war candidate, for a re-election, or Clinton the peace party candidate—but avowing his preferences for Mr. Clinton, and he finally supported Mr. Clinton. The field of battle drew him not from the arms of private gratification at home, or in the Senate chamber. He was *halting between two opinions.* His ambition was different from Washington, Jackson, Johnson, and the Hero of Tippecanoe, Wm. Henry Harrison. And all the honor and glory that attaches itself to his name, is that growing out of his union to the Republican party after the election of Mr. Madison to 1824, when Mr. Van Buren opposed Gen. Jackson for the Presidency, as heretofore he did Mr. Madison. Here again, he halted, till Mr. Adams neglected to appoint him Minister to St. James, when he returned, through policy, and advocated Gen. Jackson's claims to the Presidency. He is decidedly a superior manager, and a man of most extraordinary luck—but where is the monument of his genius—where the demonstrations in science or in government entitling Mr. Van Buren to greater distinction than one term of the first office in the gift of the American people? His ambition and the influence of his station, together with the immense wealth he has accumulated by public favor, *may* seat him so fast in his present chair that he may continue in it for another term: but I believe there is a spirit abroad in the land, which has been kindled by patriotism, and is fanned by general suffering, that at the polls will be irresistible. It is the devotedness of a patriotic people, groaning amidst their grief, for the return of better days and good old times. It is the inspiration of nature, muttering through thousands, dissatisfaction and distrust towards the administration. It is the latest throe of enterprise, grasping for life. It is the noise of the multitude with their banners! and the shout of the soldier for the elevation of his old and veteran commander to the seat now occupied by Mr. Van Buren, which will, I trust, and hope, and believe, rotate the President out of office, and the country into a glorious reform: and I who am the son of a soldier, feel to join in the universal shout for Old Tippecanoe.

But it may hereafter, if not now, be charged upon me, of having joined the federal party! If so, there will not be the least shade of truth in the charge. WM. H. HARRISON IS NO FEDERALIST, *nor never was.* He is a man of consummate ability: a finished scholar, and a plain Republican Ohio Farmer—who, after having served his country in the battle field under Wayne, and subsequently as a most successful and popular General—and also for many years as Governor, Congressman or Minister to some Foreign Court, retired to cultivate the soil; but a grateful people, not forgetful of his Roman patriotism and honesty, are about to call the Old Democrat, and war-worn soldier to the Presidential chair; and in casting my humble influence and suffrage in favor of Gen. Harrison, I believe I shall do right, and render a service due so distinguished a patriot—and when I trace his whole life of usefulness and find him enjoying the confidence and support of such men as Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe—of Johnson, Shelby, and Henry Clay, I have every confidence to believe that by voting for him, I shall better serve the interests of the country and more effectually aid in perpetuating the free Democratic Republican principles, the basis of our American institutions.

And here let me quote the language of that Republican, Langdon Cheeves, of South Carolina, delivered in Congress in 1814, in defence of the War with Great Britain, for the purpose of putting forever to silence those who denounce the "Hero of the West" as a "coward," and as having "no military fame." Mr. Cheeves said:

"We boast the destruction of Proter's Army. Proctor has suffered the severest censure, in the orders of the Commander-in-chief, that language can express. *The victory of Harrison was such as would have secured to a Roman General in the best days of the Republic, the honors of a triumph.* He put an end to the war in Upper Canada." Such is the language of the Patriot of South Carolina, Langdon Cheeves, who, with Henry Clay, stood among the foremost and firmest of the Democratic Republican party in support of the War. With such a cloud of witnesses as may be produced, endorsing the military and civil qualifications of Gen. Wm Henry Harrison; who, that is in favor of a reform in the Government, and opposed

to the bargain and sale at the Baltimore Convention, will refuse to give him their unbought suffrage at the approaching election.

Your fellow-citizen,
SAMUEL N. GNATT.

Detroit, May 30, 1840.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, June 25.

A man who said his name was Charles A. Richards, came to the house of Mr. George A. Mebane, at Mason Hall in this county, on the 30th of May last. He was sick when he came, and lingered until the 14th of the present month, when he died. He was supposed to be about thirty years of age, and was engaged in peddling oil cloths. He said he was raised in the state of Maine, and also had connexions in Baltimore. This notice is published in the hope that his friends may thereby learn his fate, and with that view it is requested that the papers in the city of Baltimore and the state of Maine will copy it.

We last week took some notice of a paper issued by Dr. Montgomery and M. T. Hawkins, containing gross misrepresentation and perversion of facts with intent to injure Gen. Harrison in the estimation of the people—a paper which ought forever to disgrace every person whose name is attached to it. Since then, we have seen in the Raleigh Standard a long article of similar character, "published by order of the Democratic Republican Central Committee," in the list of which are the names of several individuals whom we have hitherto been inclined to believe were honorable men. A part of the article in the Standard, like the whole of Dr. Montgomery's paper, is devoted to the base purpose of endeavoring to excite the feelings of poor people against Gen. Harrison, because of the law of Indiana and Ohio, which authorizes persons convicted of certain crimes, to be hired out for a limited period for the payment of the fines imposed and the costs of prosecution. It is not our purpose now to enter into a defence of those laws; in the mind of a candid and unprejudiced person no defence is necessary. For put it in the very worst shape in which the [illegible] of this committee has been able to place it, and how does it stand? What "poor man" is there, whose "daughter" has been guilty of one of the infamous crimes enumerated in the act, who would not rather see her hired to some respectable person who would pay the fine and costs, and who was bound by the provisions of the act to treat her with the humanity due to "an apprentice," and the example of whose family might afford good hope of amendment, than to see her cast into a penitentiary among felons more depraved, there to be confined at hard labor for a time, and then to be cast forth upon the world more hardened in iniquity?

But is this law so very singular in its provisions as to require such particular condemnation? It was for the punishment of *crimes;* but do we not find on the statute books of many of the states, laws which condemn some of the citizens to sale and servitude, not for crimes actually committed, but for idle and vagrant habits? It was but the other day we saw in one of our exchange papers, mention made of the sale of a white man to a livery stable keeper in the city of St. Louis, *for one dollar.* This is in the state in which the patriotic Benton resides; has he ever raised his voice against the existence of so barbarous a law? And do not laws exist under which vagrants can be sold in South Carolina, in Tennessee, in Virginia, in Maryland, and many other states; yes, even in the district of Columbia itself, over which our humane and tender-hearted Dr. Montgomery and Micajah T. Hawkins preside as a portion of the law-making power? But we need not go so far from home; the statute book of North Carolina shows an example which throws the laws of Indiana and Ohio completely in the back ground. In the first volume of the revised statutes, page 201, will be found the following section:

"If any person or persons, who have no apparent means of subsistence, or neglect applying themselves to some honest calling for the support of themselves and families, shall be found sauntering about, and endeavoring to maintain themselves by gaming or other undue means, it shall and may be lawful for any justice of the peace of the county, wherein such person may be found, on due proof made to issue his warrant for such offending person, and cause him to be brought before said justice, who is hereby empowered, on conviction, to demand security for his or their good behaviour, and in case of refusal or neglect, to commit him or them to the jail of the county for any term not exceeding ten days, at the expiration of which time he shall be set at liberty if nothing criminal appears against him, the said offender paying all charges arising from such imprisonment; and if such person be guilty of the like offence from and after the space of twenty days, he or they so offending shall be deemed a vagrant, and be subject to one month's imprisonment, with all costs accruing thereon, which if he neglects or refuses to pay, he may be continued in prison until the next court of the county, which may proceed to try said offender, and if found guilty by a verdict of a jury of good and lawful men, said court may proceed to hire the offender for any time not exceeding the space of six months, to make satisfaction for all costs; but if such persons be of ill fame, so that he or they cannot be hired for the costs, nor give sufficient security for the same, and his or their future good behavior, in that case it shall and may be lawful for said court to cause the offender or offenders to receive THIRTY NINE LASHES ON HIS OR THEIR BARE BACK, after which he or they shall be set at liberty, and the costs arising thereon shall become a county charge, which punishment MAY BE INFLICTED AS OFTEN AS THE PERSON MAY BE GUILTY, allowing TWENTY DAYS between the punishment and the offence."

Now this law has been in existence we do not know how long, perhaps more than fifty years; but all our laws were revised and re-enacted by the Legislature of 1836. Of that Legislature Wm. H. Haywood, jr. Weldon N. Edwards, Wm. W. Cooper, Thomas Bunting, Michael Hoke, Macon Moye, Henry Cansler, David S. Reid, whose names are attached to the paper before us, were members; where were their sympathies then for those "poor men" they were about to subject by their votes to be sold for "sheriff's fees, clerk's fees, lawyers' fees, and court charges," or to be "whipped thirty-nine lashes on his or their bare back," every twenty days, so long as they shall neglect to apply themselves to some honest calling for the support of themselves and families? Many other men belonging to the party now so horror-stricken at the inhumanity of Gen. Harrison in giving his assent to a law by which men convicted of perjury, receiving stolen goods, fraudulent conveyances, hog-stealing, &c. were subject to be sold for the payment of the fines imposed, were also members of the Legislature of 1836; yet, after a careful examination of the journal, we do not find that one of them raised a finger to prevent the passage of the vagrant law which now stands on our statute book. Need we any better example than this to show how prone men are to "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel?"

We give in another column to-day, an article from the New York Courier and Enquirer, in which, by reference to the journals of the Legislature of New York and other authentic testimony, the vascillating course of Mr. Van Buren in 1812, is completely exposed. It will be seen that he violently opposed the war and the re election of Mr. Madison, until he found that the former had become popular, and the latter for the second time placed in the Presidential chair, when he suddenly came over and supported both. Just so at a later period. He was bitterly opposed to Gen. Jackson until after he was elected President; and then it was "glory enough to serve under such a chief."

The celebration at Raleigh.—The editors of the Raleigh papers, and of the Petersburg Intelligencer, give animated accounts of the celebration of the completion of the State House and the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, on the 10th instant, and the two following days. We had intended to devote a column or two to the same subject, but as we find our paper now filled to overflowing, we must content ourselves with saying, that it was indeed a joyous festival, conducted with great order and good taste, and concluded with the utmost cordiality of feeling, and a high sense of the hospitality of the good people of Raleigh.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.—Two acts have just passed the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which, taken together, show the prevalence in that State, after all the attempts of the Destructives, of a sound and healthy mind, and cannot fail to reinvigorate her credit and promote her permanent prosperity. The one is an act to borrow three millions of dollars for paying arrearages due on public works, and for the continuation or completion of such as are in progress; and the contemporaneous act is entitled "An act to create additional revenues to be applied towards the payment of interest and the extinguishment of the debts of the Commonwealth," by taxes on various objects of property and luxury, at a rate which is calculated to produce to the State Treasury an annual revenue of a million of dollars.

National Intelligencer.

The Jews residing at Jerusalem have issued a circular recalling their brethren to Judah.

Twenty-Sixth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, June 11.

The senate was principally occupied in the consideration of private bills.

Friday June 12.

The bill from the House of Representatives for the establishment of a uniform system of computing the mileage of members of Congress was read twice, and after some debate was referred to a select committee of five, to be appointed by the Vice President.

Mr. Crittenden, from the select committee to whom the bills and the subject as to establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States had been referred, reported a new bill, drawn, as he stated, in strict conformity to the votes of the senate in respect to the various points on which they voted, and in general conformity to the views of the senate indicated in the course of the discussion. On other points, the committee had exercised their best discretion.

After some discussion relative to parliamentary usage, the new bill was read and ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

The consideration of the motion to print 20,000 copies of the report of the committee on military affairs on the plan of Mr. Poinsett for a standing army of 100,000 militia, was resumed, and the debate continued until the Senate adjourned.

Saturday June 13.

The motion to print 20,000 copies of the report of the committee on Mr. Poinsett's plan for a standing army, was still further debated.

A motion to append the report of the secretary to the report of the committee was negatived—yeas 11, nays 22.

Mr. Roan's motion to print 20,000 copies of the report of the committee was then agreed to—yeas 22, nays 11.

Monday, June 15.

The bill to extend the charters of the banks of the district of Columbia to the 4th day of July 1842, was discussed at considerable length, amended, and ordered to be engrossed.

Tuesday, June 16.

The bill to extend the charters of the banks of the district of Columbia to the 4th of July 1842, was read the third time and passed—yeas 20, nays 13.

Mr. Preston moved the printing of 10,000 copies of Mr. Poinsett's project for a standing army of 100,000 militia, together with Mr. Poinsett's two letters of explanation of that project, (the latter on the suggestion of Mr. Clay of Alab.)

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, moved to amend the motion by adding the reports of Gen. Knox and Gen. Harrison.

Mr. Preston said he had no particular objection, though he should have preferred that the project of Mr. Poinsett should go forth unincumbered by any extraneous matter.

Mr. Clay, of Ky., said, after the committee and the Senate had refused to send out with their report the sole document which they had officially under consideration, containing the very subject-matter of their report, he thought it not right for the Senator from Alabama now to move this appendage to the project of the Secretary of War. But, as it had been presented, Mr. C. would vote for it with great pleasure, because he found in the reports of Harrison what was most highly creditable to his heart as a patriot, and to his head as a man. They breathed a spirit of liberty; they deprecated a standing army; they showed a great deference to all the powers of the country; they displayed much taste and energy of composition, and could not but increase Gen. Harrison's reputation for diligence, intelligence, patriotism, and humanity. Still it would have been far more appropriate if this project of the Secretary of War had gone out with the report upon it instead of these extraneous appendages.

Mr. Clay further said, he was anxious that the project of the Secretary should be printed, not only because it was often called for, but for other reasons. The proceedings of this Government within a few years had shown what was to be expected. Congress adjourned with something like an assurance that the deposites would not be removed from the Bank of the United States. But they were removed in the recess. The sub treasury had been thrice supposed and declared to be dead and abandoned. Yet it was apparently about to pass. So this project of the Secretary of War, which had been recommended by the President, and "mitigated" by his friends, though it was defended by none, in case events in November next should be contrary, to the hopes of the country this project, at the next session, might be insisted upon and perhaps carried. Mr. C. therefore wished it to go abroad, that the People might see what it was, and he should have preferred to have them see it in all its naked deformity.

After some further remarks the motion, as amended, was agreed to, to print 10,000 copies of Mr. Poinsett's project, together with Gen. Knox's report, the three reports and two bills of Gen. Harrison, and the laws of 1792 and 1803 on the subject of the militia.

Wednesday, June 17.

After a few remarks, principally by Mr. Clay of Alab. and Mr. Clay of Ky. relative to the manner in which reporters in Congress perform their duty, Mr. Walker submitted the following resolution, which lies over one day:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the propriety of selecting an equal number of reporters, of both political parties, who shall be sworn to report correctly, as far as practicable, the proceedings of this body.

The bill making further provision to prevent the abuse of the flag of the United States, and the use of unauthorized papers, in the foreign slave trade, and for other purposes, after some discussion, was ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, June 11.

The morning hour was occupied by Mr. Hillen in discussing the report of the committee of commerce relative to the pilot law.

Several bills from the senate were read the first and second time, and referred to appropriate committees.

The bill to establish a uniform rule of mileage for members of Congress was passed—yeas 148, nays 13.

The sub-treasury bill was taken up, and Mr. Parish continued his remarks until half past two o'clock; after the recess Mr. Parish again resumed and concluded his remarks a little before five o'clock. The debate was continued until a late hour, when the committee rose and the house adjourned.

Friday, June 12.

The morning hour was again consumed in the discussion of the pilot law.

Mr. Botts of Va. asked leave to offer a preamble and resolution, requiring the Secretary of the Navy to communicate to this house a copy of the proceedings of a court martial held in the month of May 1839, on board the United States ship Macedonian, then lying in Pensacola Bay, for the trial of Lieut. George Mann H[illegible]

It appears, from the records produced by Mr. Botts, that Lt. Hooe was tried upon charges submitted by Commodore Uriah P. Levy; and that upon the trial two negro witnesses were admitted, one the cook and the other the private steward of the prosecutor. The accused protested against the admission of this testimony as illegal, and desired it to be spread upon the records that he could not consent to, and has totally declined to cross examine the witnesses. The court overruled this objection, and entered up its judgment, directing "the said George M. Hooe to be dismissed from the West India squadron, after having been reprimanded in general orders by the honorable the Secretary of the Navy. Lt. Hooe afterwards addressed a remonstrance to the President of the United States, complaining of the irregularities of the court, and submitting the matter for his consideration and decision. The president, after examining the record, returned the same to the Navy Department with the following endorsement:

"The President finds nothing in the proceedings in the case of Lieut. Hooe which requires interference.

M. V. B."

Objection being made, Mr. Botts moved to suspend the rules; upon which motion the vote stood 95 to 85—not being two thirds the rule was not suspended.

The house then, setting aside the private bills, went into committee of the whole and took up the sub-treasury bill. Mr. Barnard of New York, addressed the committee until the hour for the recess.

After the recess some time was spent for the want of a quorum; the discussion of the sub-treasury bill was then resumed, and continued until nine o'clock, when the committee rose and the house adjourned.

Saturday, June 13.

The discussion of the pilot law again occupied the morning hour.

Mr. Wise, by unanimous consent, on behalf, he said, of his colleague, (Mr. Botts,) who was absent, attending to his duties on the committee of elections, offered the following resolution, as a substitute for that offered by that gentleman yesterday:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to communicate to this House a copy of the record of all the proceedings of the naval court martial held on board the United States ship Macedonian, then lying in Pensacola bay, for the trial of Lieutenant George M. Hooe; together with the approval, if any, of the judgment of the court by the Secretary of the Navy; the remonstrance, if any, of the said Lieutenant Hooe, addressed to the President of the United States; and all the proceedings of the Executive thereon.

This resolution, under the controlling influence of the previous question, (moved by Mr. Wise,) was adopted.

The sub-treasury bill was then taken up, and the discussion was continued until near two o'clock, when there being no quorum present, the house took the usual recess. After the recess the discussion was resumed, and continued until six o'clock.

Monday, June 15.

Mr. Jones moved that the rules be suspended to receive a motion that the house now go into a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. Wise appealed to his colleague to allow him to offer a resolution fixing the day of adjournment on the 11th of July. [Cries of No, no! let us get the bill out first.]

Mr. Jones declined. The rules were then suspended—yeas 87, nays 43—and the house went into committee of the whole on the state of the union, and took up the sub-treasury bill.

Mr. Pope of Ky. addressed the committee until the recess, and after the recess until five o'clock. After stating at large his objections to the sub-treasury scheme, Mr. Pope went into the exposition of a plan suggested by him as a substitute for it, proposing the terms on which a national bank should be organized.

Mr. Black of Georgia next followed in favor of the bill. He had not concluded, when, at seven o'clock, the committee rose and the house adjourned.

Tuesday, June 16.

The morning hour was consumed in the consideration of the bill to repeal the pilot law. The bill was read a second time, and the question was on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Fisher was, upon his own motion, excused from further service on the committee of elections. There appears to be much doubt whether the committee will report during the present session on the New Jersey case.

[illegible] from the senate were read the first and second time, and appropriately referred.

The rules were again suspended, and the sub-treasury bill taken up in committee of the whole. Mr. Black concluded his remarks at a quarter past two o'clock, and was followed by Mr. Crockett, who, after the recess, spoke until past six o'clock. Mr. Bell next addressed the committee, also in opposition to the bill. He carried back his investigations into the earliest periods of recorded history to show the dangers apprehended from the embezzlement of the public treasure, and the means resorted to for its safe-keeping; whence he proceeded to the modern expedient of banks. While on this branch of his subject, he, at half past seven o'clock, gave way for a motion that the committee rise; which was carried, and the house adjourned.

Wednesday June, 17.

A resolution was adopted making ten o'clock the daily hour for the meeting of the house during the residue of the session, instead of eleven as at present.

Several reports were made from committees; when, the morning hour having expired, the house went into committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the sub-treasury bill. Mr. Bell continued his remarks in opposition to the bill.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, June 16.

The Hon. Anson Brown, member of Congress from the Saratoga District, in this State, died at his residence in Ballston on Monday morning. He had returned from Washington in feeble health about a week before.

The Locofoco members of the New Hampshire Legislature have agreed in caucus to defer the election of a United States Senator, to succeed Mr. Hubbard, till next winter.

The final passage of the tax bill by the Pennsylvania Legislature has had a good effect on business here. One of the best consequences is the reduction of the rates of exchange on Philadelphia and other Southern cities. Stocks have all advanced. United States Bank has gone up 3½ since Saturday. Exchange on England has been sold as low as 6 per cent. within a day or two. At this rate, no more specie will be exported.

Great Whig Convention in Alabama—On the 1st instant a great Whig Convention was held in Tuscaloosa, the capital of Alabama. We learn from the Mobile Advertiser that the Convention was organized by choosing the Hon. John S. Hunter, of Lowndes county, President, and the appointment of seven Vice Presidents, and five Secretaries. More than *one thousand* delegates are estimated to have been present. The Convention was conducted with the most perfect good order, and the greatest unanimity prevailed. The following gentlemen were nominated for Presidential electors: Arthur F. Hopkins, James Abercrombie, John Gayle, Henry W. Hilliard, Thomas Williams, Harry J. Thornton, and Nicholas Davis.

National Intelligencer.

A storm occurred in Arkansas, on the same day of the terrable tornado that occurred at Natchez—the water of the Mississippi was forced from its proper channel, trees were torn up by the roots and snapped like pipe stems. Providentially no lives were lost; but the destruction of property is represented as being immense.

How to pay off Rogues in their own coin.—It may be remembered by many of our readers that some time since we gave an account from the Mississippi papers, stating that Mr. Shelton, ex-president of the Brandon bank, and Mr. Hobson, a director, had run away from that state, carrying with them a large number of negroes. It appears from the Vicksburg Sentinel, that a party of holders of Brandon bank notes, at Columbus, received information of the route they had taken, which was to reach Virginia, and overtook them in Alabama. They then mastered the party and took away the negroes *paying for them at the market rates in the Bradon notes they held at par.*

The Winnebagoes.—Last accounts from Prairie du Chien show that no serious difficulty would arise in removing the Winnebagoes. Gen. Atkinson has put in duress one or two of the chief malcontents; and the tribe generally appears willing to submit.

The cholera was prevailing with great violence at Bombay, at last dates.

The following gentlemen have been nominated as candidates to represent the county of Orange in the next Legislature:

REPUBLICAN WHIG TICKET.

Senate.—Hon. Willie P. Mangum.
Commons.—William A. Graham, esq.
Nathaniel I. King, esq.
Col. James Grahams.
Dr. Michael W. Holt.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Senate.—Gen. Joseph Allison.
Commons.—Gen. Benjamin Trollinger,
Cadwallader Jones, jr. esq.
Col. William Horner.

We are authorized to announce James C. Turrentine, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce Col. William Shaw as a candidate for the office of Sheriff.

Obituary.

Died, in this county, on the 13th inst. of a cancerous affection in the face, MARTHA STRAYHORN, daughter of Maj. Samuel Strayhorn, in the 12th year of her age.

Weekly Almanac.

JUNE.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES. D. H. M.
25 Thursday,	4 47	7 13	
26 Friday,	4 47	7 13	
27 Saturday,	4 47	7 13	
28 Sunday,	4 48	7 12	
29 Monday,	4 48	7 12	
30 Tuesday	4 48	7 12	
1 Wednesday	4 48	7 12	New 6 8 1 after.
			First 15 9 33 after.
			Full 22 6 15 after.
			Last 29 8 42 morn

Wanted,

A WELL DIGGER, well skilled in the business.

WM. LIPSCOMB.

Orange county, June 24. 27—3w

A Card.

IN the circular issued by myself during the week of Orange Court, on the subject of taking the census, it is stated that the "assistant marshals are authorized and required to impose a fine of twenty dollars upon every person refusing to give ALL information in his power," &c.

By reference to the act of Congress, I have since discovered that the penalty of twenty dollars has reference only to those who do not give a correct list of their family, to the best of their knowledge, and has no reference to those who fail to give the statistical information required by the act of Congress. I will here further state, that the circular above mentioned was taken from a circular issued by Dr. Walter A. Norwood, assistant marshal of the southern division of Orange, without having examined the act of Congress myself. I regret that this mistake should have occurred, and take the earliest opportunity for correcting it, after examining the act.

WM. W. ALLISON.

June 9. 27—

Moffat's Life Pills,

AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS.

☞ A FRESH SUPPLY. ☜

Just Received and for Sale at this Office.

May 19. 23—

BLANKS *for Sale at this Office.*

THE KIND OLD FRIENDLY FEELING.

BY C. SWAIN.

The kind old friendly feelings!—
We have their spirit yet,
Though years and years have pass'd, old friend,
Since thou and I last met!
And something of gray Time's advance
Seems in thy fading eye;
Yet 'tis the same good honest glance
I loved in times gone by.—
Ere the kind old friendly feelings
Had ever brought one sigh!

The warm old friendly feelings!—
Ah, who need yet be told
No other links can bind the heart
Like those loved links of old!
Thy hand I joy'd in youth to clasp,
The touch of age may show;
Yet 'tis the same true hearty grasp
I loved so long ago!
Ere the last old friendly feelings
Had taught one tear to flow!

The kind old friendly feelings!—
Oh, seem they e'er less dear,
Because some recollections
May meet us with a tear?—
Though hopes we shared,—the early beams
Ambition showed our way,—
Have fled, dear friend, like morning dreams
Before Truth's searching ray;—
Still we've kept the kind old feelings
That blessed our youthful day!

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York,

A handsome assortment of

GOODS,

embracing all articles usually brought to this market, which they purpose to sell low for cash.

MEBANE & TURNER.

June 17. 26–

For Sale,

FLOUR, Corn Meal, Bacon and Lard,
Herring,
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, in papers and hands.
Cigars, Pipes, &c.
Good Vinegar, and a little of the Grape, Peach, Apple and Corn Juices, very good, &c.

A. PARKS.

June 17. 26–

For Sale,

PETER'S Vegetable Anti-bilious Pills,
Beckwith's Anti-dispeptic Pills.
Indian Elixir, for Coughs, Asthma, Inflammation of the Lungs, &c.
[illegible] plaints, Colics, Cramps, Sprains, &c.
Wm. W. Gray's Invaluable Ointment, for all External Diseases, &c.
Also Harrison's Specific Ointment, for do.
Also other Medicines, &c.

A. PARKS.

June 17. 26–

Methodist Protestant Camp Meetings.

CAMP meetings will be held at the following places, viz:
At Smithfield, Chatham county, commencing on the 25th July.
At Giles's School House, Randolph, on the 23d August.
At Tabernacle, Guilford, on the 19th September.
At Mount Hermon, Orange, on the 26th September.
Brethren and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

THOS. L. CARTER.

May 27. 23–

Notice.

THE undersigned having qualified as administrator on the estate of Edmund Herndon, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate, either by note or account, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, to present them for settlement withia the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery

WM. NICHOL, *Adm'r.*

May 27. 93—

A Teacher Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN well qualified to teach the languages usually taught in Academies, would be employed in this neighborhood; and good wages will be given.

T. T. TWITTY,
JOHN DALY.
ALEX'R. HALL.

Ridgeway, Warren co., N. C.
April 25, 1840. 12–6w

Cast Iron Ploughs.

STEPHEN MOORE has on hand for sale, PLOUGHS of various sizes, with extra Points, &c. from the factory of C. H. Richmond, near Milton, N. C.

The following certificates will show the estimation in which they are held by some of our best farmers.

CERTIFICATES.

We have, for the last six or eight years, been using the Cast Iron Plough, introduced into this state and Virginia by *Avery & Richmond*, and have no hesitation in saying, that we consider it superior to any other in use in our country, for its easy draught, facility of turning the soil, and its general utility as to performance, and the small expense of the cast point, which we think preferable, on account of its convenience and trifling cost, to any other kind of point we have ever used.

WARNER M. LEWIS, Caswell county,
STEPHEN DODSON, do do
GEO. W. JEFFREYS, Person do
WILLIAM IRVINE, do do

I have for several years been in the habit of using the above Ploughs, and have no hesitation in saying, that they answer my purpose exceedingly well.

THOMAS M'GEHEE, Person county.

October 10. 92—

***BLANKS** for Sale at this Office.*

HILLSBOROUGH

FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this institution take pleasure in announcing that it still continues under the care of its former efficient and accomplished Instructresses. No pains have been spared to place it in the highest rank of Female Academies. The ensuing session will commence on Thursday, the 16th of July. Parents and Guardians are particularly requested to bring their daughters or wards in time to be in readiness for the opening of the school, as it is important that the pupils of each class should enter upon their studies at the same time. The modes of instruction, as well as the text books adopted, are, as far as practicable, those recommended by the American Common School Union.

1st Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mythology, Botany, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Geology, Political Economy, Dictation and Composition.

2d Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Dictation and Composition.

3d Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography.

4th Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetical Tables.

TERMS OF TUITION, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

First Class,	$17 00
Second Class,	15 00
Third Class,	15 00
Fourth Class,	12 50
French or Latin,	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	25 00
Drawing and Painting,	12 00
Working on Canvass,	5 00
Working on Muslin,	3 00

JAMES S. SMITH,
CAD. JONES, Sen.
WM. CAIN.
HUGH WADDELL,
STEPHEN MOORE,
NATHAN HOOKER,
P. H. MANGUM,
} *TRUSTEES.*

☞ The Raleigh Register and Standard will insert four times.

June 17. 26—4w

FEMALE SCHOOL,

IN HILLSBOROUGH.

THE Fall Session of Mr. and Mrs. BURWELL's School will commence on Monday the 13th of July.

Multiplied studies, which must necessarily be superficial, are avoided; and though the higher branches of female education are not neglected, when the pupil *is prepared for them*, greater attention is paid to Spelling, Reading, English Grammar, Geography, Writing Composition and Arithmetic.

Terms—English Studies,	$17 50
French (by a native,)	15 00
Music,	25 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00

Parents and Guardians wishing further information are referred to

Hon. Frederick Nash, Dr. James Webb, John W. Norwood, esq. } Hillsborough.
Hon. W. P. Mangum, William Cain, sen. } Orange.
Rev. Drury Lacy, Raleigh.
Rev. Frederick Nash, Lincolnton.
Samuel Simpson, esq, John M. Roberts, esq } Newbern.

June 5 25—

☞ The Raleigh Register and Standard, Newbern Spectator, and Western Carolinian, will publish once a week for three weeks, and

Hillsborough Academy.

THE Fall Session will begin on Thursday the 16th of July. This being the commencement of the academic year, a class of beginners will be received.

W. J. BINGHAM,
JOHN A. BINGHAM.

Assisted by
A. C. LINDSEY, and
S. W. HUGHES; the former of whom devotes a portion, and the latter the whole of his time to the English department.

Tuition, as heretofore, payable in advance.

June 6. 23—

☞ The Raleigh Register, Star and Standard will publish once a week for five weeks, and forward their accounts.

Notice—Taxes.

I SHALL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax due for the year 1839, to wit:

On Monday, 6th July, at Jesse Durham's.
Tuesday the 7th, at John Newlin's.
Wednesday the 8th, at Ruffin's Mills.
Thursday the 9th, at Michael Albright's.
Friday the 10th, at Mrs. Long's.
Saturday the 11th, at Michael Holt's.
Monday the 13th at John S. Turrentine's.
Tuesday the 14th, at George Faucett's.
Wednesday the 15th, at Chesley F. Faucett's
Thursday the 16th, at James Hutcheson's.
Friday the 17th, at Gabriel B. Lee's.
Saturday the 18th, at Mason Hall.
Monday the 20th, at Hillsborough.
Tuesday the 21st, at Chalk Level.
Wednesday the 22d, at Mrs McKee's.
Thursday the 23d, at Abner Parker's.
Friday the 24th, at William Lipscomb's.
Saturday the 25th, at Harris Wilkerson's.
Monday the 27th, at Zachariah Trice's.
Tuesday the 28th, at Herndon's old store.
Wednesday the 29th, at Wm. Trice's store.
Thursday the 30th, at Chapel Hill.
Friday the 31st, at Thomas Long's.

☞ The Magistrates appointed to receive the list of Taxes for 1840 will attend in their respective districts at the times and places above mentioned.

JAMES C. TURRENTINE, *Sh'ff.*

June 10. 25—

Attention!

TOWN COMPANY.

YOU are hereby commanded to attend at at the Court house in Hillsborough, on the 4th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, armed and equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial. Each private will prepare himself with six rounds of powder.

By order of the Captain.

CHARLES S. WARREN, *O. S.*

June 10. 25—

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber has his Wool Carding Machine in good order, and desires his customers to bring their wool clean, that they may have good work.

C. W. JOHNSTON.

June 3. 24—

Flour, Meal & Bacon,

For Sale, by
J. J. FREELAND.

May 6. 20—

NEW Spring and Summer GOODS.

WE beg leave to tender our thanks to our friends and patrons, for former favors, and have the pleasure to inform them that we are now receiving from New York, a good assortment of Goods, which will be sold on terms suited to the times. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to examine our selection.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES

Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS.
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green do.
Cassimeres, Vestings, and Linen Drillings,
Brown and Irish Linens,
Thread and Cotton Diapers,
Silks, Shalleys, and Printed Muslins,
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, and Worked Collars,
French, English, and American Prints,
Florence, and Straw Braid Bonnets,
Hoods, and Palm Leaf Hats,
Bonnet Ribbons, Laces, &c. &c.
Brush and Beaver Hats.

ALSO,

Hardware and Cuttlery,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Coffee, Chocolate, Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Mace, Cloves, Ground and Race Ginger,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

And many other articles too numerous to mention. *CALL AND SEE.*

PARKER & NELSON.

May 13. 21—

Carding Wool.

THE subscriber's Machines are in good order for the despatch of business; and if the Wool is well cleaned and brought early, the carding will be well done.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Enoe Mills,
five miles east of Hillsborough. 22—

Mail Arrangements.

PERSONS wishing to send letters by either of the Mail Stages, are requested to put them in the office before six o'clock in the evening, as the mail will be closed at that time.

THOS. CLANCY, *P. M.*

May 6. 20—

SALT.

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of Liverpool and Ground Allum SALT, for sale by the sack or bushel.

PARKER & NELSON.

September 4. 86—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Person County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1840.

The Petition of Burgess Walker, Hardy Walters, administrator of Thomas H. Allen, deceased, and Thomas Gill, executor of John Gill, deceased, plaintiffs,

against

Robert Jones, administrator with the will annexed of William Allen, sen. deceased, Howard Allen, Grant Allen, William Allen, William Allen, executor of Joseph Allen, deceased, Absalom Guthrie and Rebecca his wife, Reuben Kennon and Hannah his wife and William Kennon and Nancy his wife, defendants.

Petition for settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Edward Allen, Grant Allen, William Allen, William Allen, executor of Joseph Allen, deceased, Absalom Guthrie and Rebecca his wife, and William Kennon and Nancy his wife, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that the said defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of June next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them

Witness Charles Mason, clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday in March, 1840.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price adv $6 50. 18—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Person County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1840.

Abner Parker vs. Moses Cash.	Justice's execution levied on land.
Moses Chambers vs. Moses Cash.	Justice's execution levied on land.
Same vs. Same.	Justice's execution levied on land.
Same vs. Same.	Justice's execution levied on land.
Benjamin Hester vs. Moses Cash.	Justice's execution levied on land.
Merrell Sweany vs. Moses Cash.	Justice's execution levied on land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Moses Cash, the defendant in the above cases, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court-house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in June next, and then and there plead to issue, or the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiffs' demands

Witness Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of March, 1840.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price adv. 18—6w

Union Academy,

OF ORANGE.

THE exercises of this school will close for the present session on the 13th of June, and will be resumed on the 13th of July, for the Fall Session. The terms, for board and tuition, will be the same as heretofore.

Tuition in the preparatory collegiate course, per session,	$12 50
In the English,	7 50

Board can be had in respectable families at six dollars per month.

The subscriber deems it unnecessary to burden the public with a tedious advertisement, setting forth the local advantages, and the usual et ceteras of a school notice; but is willing to base his claims to patronage on the proficiency of his scholars alone.

He would be glad that those who design sending their sons, would do so at an early stage of the session.

JOHN R. HOLT.

Orange county, May 15. 22—8w

*** The Raleigh Star and Register, Southern Citizen, and Greensborough Patriot, will each insert until the 13th of July, and forward accounts to this office.

Junto Academy.

THE Spring session of Junto Academy will close on Friday the 12th June, and the Fall session will commence on July the 13th.

Price for tuition as heretofore, viz: English Department $8 per session; Classical Department $12 50.

Good board can be had in the neighborhood at $6 per month. The subscriber is prepared to accommodate twenty students with board at $7 50 per month, exclusive of candles and mending

DANIEL W. KERR, *Principal.*

May 27. 23—

☞ The Raleigh Star, Standard, Register, and Omnibus will insert once every two weeks, three insertions.

CALL AND SEE!

NEW Spring and Summer GOODS.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & CO.

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a fine assortment of Goods suited to the season; consisting in part of

Cloths, Casimeres, Vestings, &c.

Silks, Muslins, Calicos, &c.

Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, &c.

embracing all articles usually brought to this market; all of which they will sell low for Cash, or on a short credit to *punctual* dealers, and punctual dealers only.

Having been engaged for some time in dealing with the people of the town and county, under the firm of O. F. Long & Co. it is deemed unnecessary to say more than to make this simple announcement.

J. W. jr. & Co. return their thanks to the public, for the very liberal share of patronage extended to them since they commenced business.

April 23. 18—

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

Lemuel Lynch,

respectfully announces to his friends and the public that he has just received an elegant assortment, consisting, in part, of the following articles:

Gentlemens' Gold LEVERS, plain and extra jeweled.
Ladies' ditto.
Silver Levers, English and French Watches.
Long-linked Gold Watch Chains, with and without seals.
Fine Gold Guard Chains.
Gold Seals and Keys.
Miniature Cases.
A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings.
Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings.
Silver ever-pointed Pencil Cases.
Silver Spectacles, plated and steel, assorted.
Butter Knives, and Gold Collar Buttons.
Silver, Steel, and Gilt Watch Chains and Keys.
Shell and Tin Musick Boxes.
Fine Rodgers' and Wostenholm's Knives and Scissors, of the best quality.
Silver Thimbles, Money Purses, and Pocket Books
Silver and Gilt Pens, Tooth and Hair Brushes.
Silver Plated Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Trays.
Brittannia Ware, Mantle Clocks, and Pistols.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of watch materials, he is prepared to repair watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case twelve months. Orders punctually attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 93—

Notice.

I WOULD respectfully request those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 93—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.
Superior Court of Law—March Term, 1840.

Robert M'Culloch vs. *Margaret M'Culloch.* } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Margaret M'Culloch, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, Raleigh Standard, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court to be held for the county of Orange, at the court-house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, to answer, plead or demur to the petition in this case; otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against her.

J. H. NORWOOD, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00 13 3m

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT's LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened faces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial

Moffat's Medical Manual;

designed as a Domestic Guide to Health.—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

☞ for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 20. 22—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
Person County.
In Equity—May Term, 1840.

Robert Harris and others vs. *Benjamin Murrow & wife and others.* } Petition for Sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin Murrow and Nancy his wife, George Sanders and Nancy his wife, John C. Moore and Sally his wife, and Dennis O. Briant, the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the space of six weeks, for the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held in the town of Roxborough, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, to answer or demur, or this petition will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

JOHN BRADSHER, *C. M. E.*

Price adv. $4 50 22—6w

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8. 16—

Bacon for Sale.

THE subscriber has a quantity of excellent BACON for sale.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Eno Mills, April 2. 15—

Choice Liquors, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for sale by the subscriber,

Superior Cognac Brandy,
" Holland Gin,
" Jamaica Rum,
Madeira, Port, Malaga, Muscat, Claret, } Wines, of very superior quality.
London Brown Stout
Pale Ale,
Irish Whiskey,
Lemon Syrup,
Lime Juice,
Lump Sugar.

☞ The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, for sale, well made CARRYALLS and Large and Small ROAD WAGON.

THOS. D. CRAIN.

August 7. 82—

Notice.

THE subscriber having been qualified as executor of WILLIAM SMITH, dec'd. at Guilford County Court February Term, 1839, requests all persons having claims against said Smith's estate, to present the same for payment.

JAMES SLOAN.

Greensborough May 1, 1840. 20

GOELICK'S

Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hartshorn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. 11—6t

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a CERTAIN cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints; and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of OPENING MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the *means* and *outlets* which she has provided for herself

Dr. BRANDRETH's Office in Virginia, 195 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:
Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sireluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.

December 3 99—13m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
May Term, 1840.
James Whitsitt v. *Joseph Freeland.*
Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Joseph Freeland, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against him.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 50. 25—6w

Shoes! Shoes!!

PARKER & NELSON

HAVE just received
400 pair of Ladies' Shoes, assorted.
300 do. Men's do. do.
150 do. Misses' and Children's do.

ALSO,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.

October 29. 94—

Typographical Notice.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, who has had considerable experience in conducting a Newspaper, desires to take charge of a newspaper establishment, as principal, in North Carolina Georgia, or Alabama; he would have no objection to associate himself with any gentleman embarked in the Printing business in either of the States last named, as he is very anxious to plant his person, permanently, in Georgia or Alabama. His politics are of the Jeffersonian school, and, consequently, at war with many of the leading measures of the present Administration.

Unexceptionable testimony of good character can be adduced. Address "O P Q, Hillsborough, North Carolina," postage paid.

Will the Raleigh 'Standard,' 'Register,' and 'Star,' and the papers generally in Georgia and Alabama, give this notice an insertion? By so doing they will oblige A PRINTER

Jan 28, 1840.

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 80—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ALVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.